The Pyongyang Times

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Free Choice of Nationality Must Be Ensured

Statement of the UDFF Central Committee

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front issued a statement on November 11 in connection with the fact that the Japanese Government authorities are imposing "South Korean nationality" upon the Koreans in Japan.

The statement pointed out that the Japanese Government, while rushing the U.S.-inspired "South Korea-Japan Treaty" through the Diet, is further intensifying the suppression and persecution of the Korean residents in Japan.

The Japanese Government authorities, the statement noted, made public on October 23 a basic line called "concordant views" in order to press the Koreans in Japan to accept the "South Korean nationality." In its "basic line" the Japanese Government stated that the South Korean nationality was the only authentic one for the Koreans in Japan and therefore it would not recognize the change of the nationality from the South Korean to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thus, the Japanese Government authorities are openly hampering the desire of the Korean nationals in Japan for obtaining the DPRK nationality in place of the South Korean nationality. As for the South Korean nationality, it was imposed upon by the U.S.-Japanese reactionary circles and their stooges.

"The Japanese Government authorities are resorting to threat and fraudulence in their scheme to fabricate South Korean nationality.

This is a flagrant infringement upon the elementary human rights and democratic national rights of Korean citizens in Japan, a gross violation of the principles of international law and a challenge to our people and the Government of our Republic.

The question of nationality falls within the scope of elementary human right of individuals, and as such it should be settled by one's free will, not by the dictates or coercion of anyone else.

Noting that the Japanese Government has no right whatsoever to decide the nationality of Korean citizens in Japan in disregard of their will, the statement went on:

The hostile attitude of the Japanese Government springs from its sinister political aim to stage a comeback to South Korea. The Japanese Government is trying to attain its ambition to relavade South Korea by doing a favour to the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique and using them as the guide. Facts clearly show that the aggressive ambition of the Japanese militarists for expansion has not changed at all; rather their true nature has been all the more revealed with the signing of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" as an occasion.

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the statement emphasized, resolutely denounces, in the name of the whole nation, criminal machinations of the Japanese Government at the bidding of U.S. imperialism.

The Japanese Government must renounce its unreasonable stand expressed in the so-called basic line and unconditionally ensure the Korean citizens in Japan the freedom of choosing nationality and democratic, national rights without delay in accordance with its moral responsibility and the principles of international law.

TELEGRAMS OF GREETINGS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly **Choi Yong Kun** received a message of thanks from **Sukarno**, President of the Republic of Indonesia, in reply to the formers' message sent upon learning that President Sukarno was working in good health under the circumstances caused by the recent complicated upheavals in Indonesia.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** received a message sent by **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Algeria and Prime Minister of the Cabinet of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, in reply to the former's greetings on the 11th anniversary of the start of the Algerian Revolution.

Congo (B) President Receives Korean Delegation

The Congo (B) President Alphonse Massamba Debat received on November 5 the government economic and technical delegation of our country led by Rim Gye Chol, Chairman of the State Light Industrial Commission, according to information from Brazzaville.

The president had a cordial talk with the Korean delegation.

(KCNA)

Chollima Statue situated in the central part of Pyongyang

Tanzanian Government Delegation to Visit Korea

A government friendship delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania led by His Excellency R.M. Kawawa, Second Vice-President of Tanzania, will pay a friendly visit to Korea in mid-November at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation left Dar Es Salaam by air on November 11.

(KCNA)

Worker-Scientists

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OF FACTORY COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS AND STUDENTS

A few days ago, a national scientific conference of factory college instructors and students was held at the Pyongyang Engineering College.

At the conference, 111 theses of practical and theoretical value were submitted. Most theses dealt with pressing problems in various branches of the national economy and many of them drew keen attention.

Particularly highly praised were "Short-time Delayed-action Blasting Fuse" by Li Gun Jun, a worker of the Aoji Colliery, "On Automatic Drawplate" by Jon Chi Ho, a worker of the Kangson Steel Works, "Automatic Spindle Bearings Assembly Board" by Pak Hyong Jun, head of the youth work-shop of the Simuljae Textile Machinery Plant and many other theses.

Twenty-two worker-students who submitted excellent theses were qualified as engineers and 48 instructors and students were awarded the Higher Education Minister Prize.

Theses submitted by these students were highly praised

Korean Football Team Leaves for Pnom-Penh

A football team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Pyongyang on November 10 to participate in the Asian regional elimination contest for the 1966 World Football Championship in Pnom-Penh.

The 23-member team is led by Kim Duk Jun, Vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

Illegal S. Korea-Japan Treaty Null and Void

STATEMENT OF GAKRJ

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan issued a statement on November 12, in connection with the recent forcible passage of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" through the House of Representatives of Japan.

The statement pointed out: "The forcible passage of the 'South Korea-Japan Treaty' through the House of Representatives by the Sato Government is a serious challenge to the Korean and Japanese peoples and the world peace-loving people who oppose the ratification of this treaty."

The statement went on: "The 'South Korea-Japan Treaty' not only infringes upon the interests of both the Korean and Japanese peoples, but also seriously jeopardizes peace and security in Asia, and leaves a source of trouble in the future relations between the two countries.

"The historically outstanding issues between Korea and Japan must be solved rationally, in conformity with the interests of the peoples of both countries and on the basis of peace and friendship, after a united government is set up in Korea.

"Any agreement between the Japanese Government and the Pak Jung Hi clique, a group of a handful of puppets, is nothing but an invalid, private transaction.

"We once again clearly declare that such 'South Korea-Japan Treaty' is entirely illegal and unjust and null and void. We strongly demand the Sato Government to repeal the illegal 'South Korea-Japan Treaty' forthwith.

"The Korean people will completely nullify the 'South Korea-Japan Treaty' by overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi puppet government and realizing the country's peaceful unification."

Korea-U.A.R. Co-operation

In Cairo, an Agreement on Exchange of Information and Co-operation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Middle East News Agency was signed on November 8.

Entrusted by the Korean Central News Agency, Li Chan Son, Korean ambassador to the United Arab Republic, and Dr. Ibrahim Iman Hassan, president of the Middle East News Agency, representing the Middle East News Agency, signed the agreement respectively.

DEMARCATION MARKERS IN RIGHT POSITION URGED

At the 304th Meeting of the Secretaries of MAC

The 304th meeting of the secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission was held on November 11 at Panmunjom.

Discussed at the meeting was the U.S. side's unilateral break-up of the meeting of the joint observer team No. 3 which had been dispatched to the spot with the aim of planting in their right positions on the Military Demarcation Line the demarcation markers within the section of numbers 0361-0372 under the control of the U.S. side.

The question of the military demarcation markers under U.S. control which were illegally planted in the area of our side has been dragging on for long time.

At the meetings held on October 11, colonel Han Ju Gyong, chief of the Korean side, effected an agreement on dispatching a joint observer team to the spot with the aim of planting demarcation markers in question in their right positions on the Military Demarcation Line. The U.S. side, however, unilaterally broke up the meeting of the joint observer team No. 3 dispatched to the spot.

At the meeting held on November 11, colonel Han Ju Gyong, secretary of our side, reminded the U.S. side of the fact that it agreed to the principles and procedure for the activity and work of joint observer team No. 3. But due to the sabotage of the U.S. side the joint observer team was unable to discharge its mission of planting demarcation markers in question in the right positions on the Military Demarcation Line. As a result, a grave situation still remains wherein the military demarcation line within the said section is undiscernable. The U.S. side, he stressed, must bear full responsibility for all this.

Our side, he said, will closely watch how the U.S. side implements its duty laid down by the Armistice Agreement and continue to call the U.S. side to account for until it plants the markers in the right positions on the Military Demarcation Line.

At the meeting, our side also strongly protested to the U.S. side against its recent violations of the Armistice Agreement such as introduction of heavy weapons and automatic weapons into the demilitarized zone and its provocative military exercises.

According to our secretary, between October 17 and November 4, the U.S. side violated the Armistice Agreement and agreed provisions on 190 occasions.

Cambodian Premier Receives Korean Journalist

Norodom Kantol, Premier of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, received on November 10 the Korean journalists' delegation led by Paek Eung Ho, Vice-Editor-in-Chief of Minhu Chosun.

Earlier Ung Hong Sath, President of the Cambodian National Assembly, received the delegation.

Friendly talks were held on the occasions.

On the evening of November 10, the delegation was invited to a banquet given by the State Secretary for Information of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia. (KCNA)

TELEGRAMS

to Japanese Social Organizations

Korean social organizations sent telegrams to political parties and social organizations of Japan in connection with the forcible passage of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" through the Lower House by the Japanese militarists.

The Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries sent a telegram to the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, and the Korean National Peace Committee and the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, in joint name, to the Japan Peace Committee, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea to the General Council of Japan's Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students' Committee, jointly to the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League of Japan and the Japanese National Federation of Students' Self-government Association, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union to the New Japanese Women's Association, and the Korean Committee for the Promotion of International Trade to the Japan-Korea Trade Association.

The telegrams condemned the Japanese militarists for their criminal act of forcibly ramming the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" through the Lower House by means of fascist suppression and fraudulencies. We found that it was thanks to the energetic leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea that the successes achieved by the Korean people were so great. Their great successes have been registered under the slogan: 'Relying on our own efforts, let's carry the revolution through to the end!'"

To us from regions of Africa, the experience of the working people of Korea constitutes a precious encouragement in our struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. We know also that every victory of the Korean people, in whatever domain, reinforces the struggle of the revolutionary peoples against the imperialists who think their system of exploitation must prevail everywhere in the world even at the price of the blood of the oppressed people.

Indelible Impression

JEROME DRAMOU
Guinean journalist

Hamhung is one of the major industrial centres in Korea. It is situated on the coast of East Sea. Our Guinean broadcasting delegation stayed there on September 8-9. There I was really impressed by the vivacity of the creative genius of the Korean people.

OUTSTANDING ROLE

The whole world remembers the Korean war and attaches a particular interest to the Korean people who fought and continue to fight heroically for driving the U.S. imperialists out of their country. The guides who led us to the factories showed on the way mountains where the most fierce battles were fought against the U.S. aggressive troops.

We looked around a machine-building plant, then a chemical factory, and finally the vinalon factory processing limestone. What we saw there surpassed our imagination, and the visit was extremely instructive to us. At the machine-building plant, I saw a giant 3,000-ton press, an 8-metre turning lathe. I was particularly impressed by the outstanding role played by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people.

At every factory we heard that Premier Kim Il Sung had given them on-the-spot instructions and encouraged the entire workers every time they encountered difficulties, and expressed militant solidarity with the Japanese people in their struggle to shatter the aggressive treaty.

NURSERY

During our inspection of the machine-building plant, we were asked to visit a nursery to our delight. The welcome of the little hosts was most enthusiastic. We were led into a room for children at the age of four to five. To entertain their guests the children decided to give a performance. For 15 minutes they danced and sang songs merrily and lovelily. That short, pleasant while we spent together with the children enabled us to grasp the importance Korea attaches to education of the little ones, who will join in the struggle for the prosperity and development of a unified Korea. I was very much moved.

We also visited a co-operative farm in the vicinity of the city. It was called "Red Star." The vast, well-worked fields, dotted with tractors, criss-crossed by irrigation canals, the beautiful orchards on the hillside, etc. well spoke of the high technical level the Korean agriculture had attained.

Our impression in Hamhung is indelibly deep.

Three Million Japanese Workers Walk Out In Opposition to "Treaty" Ratification

120,000 People Hold Anti-treaty Demonstration in Tokyo

The tide of struggle against the Sato Government bent on fabricating a Diet ratification of the aggressive "Japan-South Korea Treaty" is spreading throughout Japan.

On November 13, the Japanese workers went on a joint strike all over Japan.

This strike receiving the full support and encouragement of all democratic forces of Japan involved nearly 3 million workers of 300 trade unions affiliated with Sohyo (General Council of Trade Unions). Particularly, the workers under the influence of the National Railway Worker's Union launched a strike on the evening of November 12.

This is the first nation-wide political strike of the Japanese working class since the struggle against the Japan-U.S. security pact five years ago, in defiance of Japanese reactionaries' harsh suppression and disruptive activities.

That day, all democratic forces including the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party and Sohyo carried on a joint struggle on a large scale in many parts of Japan.

On the same day, big rallies and demonstrations were held in Tokyo on two occasions.

These anti-treaty rallies and demonstrations involved 120,000 workers, peasants, youth, students, women, cultural workers, religionists in Tokyo and from various prefectures of the Kanto districts as well as other parts of Japan.

Demonstration in Tokyo

A view of the Japanese people's protest rally

Signal For Re-advent Of "Tojo Era"

The Sato Government of Japan and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party rushed the aggressive "Japan-South Korea Treaty" bill through the Lower House, in defiance of the unanimous opposition of the Korean and Japanese people and the world people.

For earlier passage of the treaty bill through the House, the Sato Government and the Liberal-Democratic Party staged a "blitzkrieg" by holding all-night Diet session for several days. At midnight, on the 12th, they steamrollered by swindle the treaty bill in less than one minute, using violence to Opposition Dietmen.

The "treaty" was ratified by fraudulent method by the Pak Jung Hi clique at the puppet national assembly last August. And at the Japanese Diet, too, the same method was employed.

Sato had to make haste, for he had an urgent programme of action sanctioned by Washington which is to be carried out following the ratification of the "treaty." This drove him to resort to open fascist oppression, casting off the mask of "parliamentary democracy."

Washington's immediate reaction that American bigwigs feel relieved at the news, has revealed how impatiently the U.S. imperialists also waited for the "treaty" ratification.

Now they are going to take a step forward along the road of criminal aggression, according to the premeditated plan of action.

The Japanese militarists intend to launch legal invasion of South Korea first through the "treaty" and then to make inroads into various parts of Southeast Asia so as to realize in full force their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." In this they are to take up the role of U.S. shock brigade and are preparing themselves for an active part in the implementation of U.S. policy of aggression in all spheres in the Far East and Asia.

One of the essential points agreed upon by Washington and Tokyo with the "treaty" as the occasion is that Japan is to take part in economic aggression as well as in the criminal military aggression extensively which the U.S. imperialists are committing at present and are to commit in the days to come.

Japanese militarists, while spreading a "theory that the Greater East Asia War had affirmative aspects," are putting spur to establishing the fascist regime in Japan as a step for the intensification of aggressive war in Asia.

As Japanese publications point out, the "treaty" ratification at the Diet was cooked up by force unprecedented in the history of the Japanese Diet. This fact clearly shows that the coming into effect of the "treaty" is directly linked with the re-advent of the "Tojo era" not only in the external aggression but also in the home life of Japan.

The Sato clique's forcible adoption of the "treaty" is a challenge to the Korean and Japanese peoples and the world peace-loving people and a dangerous provocation against Asian and world peace.

A movement of the Japanese and world peace-loving people for opposing and denouncing the provocative machinations of the U.S.-Japanese imperialists in the Far East is growing intense.

The Japanese people, enjoying the support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people, are waging a more powerful struggle in demand of the nullification of the "treaty" ratified at the Lower House and for the overthrow of the Sato cabinet.

Never will the Korean people recognize the criminal and illegal "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

The Korean people, in firm unity with the Japanese people and the peace-loving people the world over, will unfold a more resolute struggle for smashing the criminal and aggressive aim the U.S.-Japanese imperialists pursue under this "treaty."

Kim Sung Hyong

Sato: I play no foul game!

WHITE RACIALISTS' CHALLENGE

The Smith racialist clique of Southern Rhodesia proclaimed unilateral "independence" on November 11 in defiance of the unanimous opposition from Africa and other parts of the world.

This action is a challenge to the people of Zimbabwe, to the other African peoples and to the progressives throughout the world.

The unilateral proclamation of "independence" is a product of the conspiracy between the British government and the Smith clique, with the support of U.S. imperialism.

This step following in the wake of a series of conclaves between Wilson and Smith gives light on the role Wilson played in the clumsy farce about Southern Rhodesia.

Wilson is talking about some sort of "sanctions," censuring the high-sounding tone the Smith clique. But London pursues a definite purpose, and of this Smith gives an "authoritative" explanation.

London's talk about "threat" and "sanctions," Smith declared with confidence proving himself worthy of the descendant of Cecil Rhodes, is aimed at consoling the Asian-African bloc and some members of the British Commonwealth.

This is not first time Wilson referred to employing "sanctions" in the case of the Southern Rhodesian white racialists proclaiming "independence." By his harangue now and before about "sanctions," Wilson has assured he will not employ the most effective "sanctions" that would prevent the racialists' proclamation of "independence." This has been little different from urging the Smith clique to do whatever they please.

Inspired by this urge, Smith proclaimed "independence," and he calculates the racialists' design could be realized if they stand adamant.

The intrigues of Wilson and Smith to maintain a foothold of colonial rule in southern Africa will not work in Africa today. They must understand this.

The people in Zimbabwe and in all other parts of Africa are up in a struggle to win genuine independence of Zimbabwe by smashing the conspiracy of the Smith clique.

The people of Zimbabwe with the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the African National Union in the lead and many of the newly independent African countries have declared they will not recognize the Smith government and they are prepared to fight against the white racialists to the end.

Together with the peace-loving people in other lands, the Korean people resolutely condemn the unilateral proclamation of "independence" by Smith clique. They express militant solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe and other African countries in their just struggle.

Choi Si Hwan

Two Puppets Meet

The puppet South Vietnamese Prime Minister, Nguyen Cao Ky, and his party left Seoul for Saigon on November 12 after a four-day stay for criminal dealings.

He had originally planned to visit Japan, but Sato begged him not to come. It is the unanimous view of the Japanese press that Sato did so fearing Cao Ky's appearance in Tokyo at this juncture might further intensify the indignation of the Japanese people at the scheme for ramming the "South Korea-Japan treaty" through the Diet.

According to reports from Seoul, Nguyen Cao Ky said at a press interview the day before his departure that he and his counterparts are "in need of a military alliance in order to survive" and that there was an "agreed view on the need of such an alliance among the anti-communist countries such as South Korea, Taiwan and South Vietnam."

He declared that during his talks with Pak Jung Hi "agreement was reached on a number points, which will cement the ties between the Republic of Korea and Vietnam in many fields."

Seoul reports said the main points of the "agreement on many points" about which Nguyen Cao Ky did not went into details were "the question of reinforcement of the South Korean army in South Vietnam, the plan of training South Vietnamese officers in South Korea, and the triangle economic co-operation between South Korea, the U.S. and South Vietnam."

Nguyen Cao Ky is the ninth person to be installed in the South Vietnamese puppet premiership by U.S. imperialism over the past two to three years. As the world knows, he is as pliable and faithful a stooge as Pak Jung Hi of the Seoul regime is. He can neither move a step nor utter a word without Uncle Sam's nod, though he has a mouth and limbs. The questions these U.S. puppets discussed in Seoul do not have any other meaning than hinting Washington's intention at present.

First, U.S. imperialism has a dogged plan to hurl more South Korean troops to South Vietnam. It does not bring it to the fore for the moment for fear of the hostile action of the South Korean people against such a move. Officially, both Pak Jung Hi and Nguyen Cao Ky denied the troop reinforcement plan. However, the press in Seoul and Saigon repeatedly reported of the plan in detail quoting "informed sources." Radio Seoul, Pak Jung Hi's mouthpiece, showed the kindness of adding that "the strength of the reinforcements will be flexible" while telling that little has been known of it which is "kept secret." The South Korean news agency Dong-A Ilbo-shin aired it was understood that even the question of dispatching other services than ground force and marines had been discussed.

The Pak Jung Hi clique did not bother to conceal the fact that the so-called triangle economic co-opearation was a bid to it.

In the last analysis, they mean to job in the U.S. imperialists' Vietnam war procurement efforts at the price of more South Korean youths to the U.S. aggressive war as cannon fodder.

The Pak Jung Hi clique also aired that U.S. imperialism sought another aim in sending Nguyen Cao Ky to Seoul and making Pak accord him a "warm welcome."

Radio Seoul said:

"Encouragement should be given to Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky by heartily welcoming and inspiring him. In the light of the Vietnamese situation which badly needs political stability, he must be backed so that his position, particularly the position as head of administration of that country, should be consolidated."

It seems Radio Seoul parroted Pak Jung Hi's master in Washington word for word. A vivid exposure of the tight corner to which U.S. imperialism has been driven in Vietnam! Washington had to seek self-consolation, wishfully thinking that the mutual backing of the two puppets, unstable and discouraged, totally forsaken by the people, would tend to improve the situation somewhat.

Self exposure of the fact that they are in a predicament — this is the most salient gain of the U.S. imperialists from their efforts in stagemanaging the talks between their two puppets.

Li Jip

Asian Development Bank, Why in a Hurry?

The recent preparatory meeting in Bangkok for establishment of the projected Asian Development Bank, press reports say, approved the draft constitution, functions and management methods of the bank and agreed on opening it by June next year.

The scheme of this bank with the backing of the U.N., first brought up five years ago, had been put-aside until recently. But now we see a brisk campaign going on for several months over the scheme. This cannot but attract the people's attention.

The turn was marked in April this year when U.S. President Johnson put forward the so-called 1,000 million dollar "aid" plan for Southeast Asia along with the spurious proposal for "peace discussion" aimed at extricating the U.S. from the tight corner of Vietnam war. In other words, the project was again brought forward as a concrete means of implementing Johnson's Southeast Asia "aid" plan.

U.S. "aid" carries poison, in whatever form it is offered. The bigwigs of Washington have time and again professed that granting of their "aid" is considered exclusively from the standpoint serving as a lever in the implementation of their policy.

U.S. imperialism has since the Second World War proposed on numerous occasions "aid" to definite regions and to definite countries, on different plea each time.

Never before, however, has U.S. imperialism so shamelessly professed its aim as in Johnson's 1,000 million dollar "aid" plan.

U.S. imperialism fails to command full support even of its NATO partners for its criminal war in Vietnam whose aggressive nature is clear to them. Moreover, it is more and more quarantined and condemned by world public opinion, particularly by the Asian countries and it finds no means of arresting this trend.

Johnson hopes to save the situation by offering a bribe of dollars. This is an intolerable insult to the self-respecting Asian countries.

Johnson's plan has naturally aroused from inception strong anger and condemnation among the Asian peoples. This is widely known, and there is no need to reiterate here about how much it angered the Asian people.

Johnson's plan, it is true, has provided another vivid example of the poison the U.S. "aid" carries with it. To see through the nature of the "aid" plan is, needless to say, beneficial to the people.

An essential point that must be taken into account when examining the projected Asian Development Bank is that the Japanese militarists have expressed their full support to Johnson's "aid" plan and to the Asian Development Bank scheme as well as their intention to take an active part in the projected bank.

The United States and Japan, as in the general plan of aggression in Asia, have already decided on the share each of them is to undertake. They have agreed on accelerating the opening of the bank by making an investment of 200 million dollars each in this bank to be capitalized at 1,000 million dollars.

The Japanese press reveals how the Japanese monopolies are going about to secure a fair share in this international institution for plundering the Asian peoples. They have for months been calling for more attention to the establishment of the bank's head office in Tokyo, although the post of president was also preferable and," Japanese journal Sekai Shuho wrote, "if they are to choose between the post of president and the head office, they say they should go all out to secure the head office."

At the recent Bangkok meeting, reports say, Tokyo was informally designated as the location for the head office.

The bank bears the appellation "Asia," but its actual head office is in Washington, with Tokyo playing the role of the general agency in Asia.

In managing the bank, more than 80 per cent of the votes, it is said, is to be distributed according to the size of investments.

If so, the U.S. monopolies will evidently have the biggest say, followed by Japan. The Japanese militarists are gleeful and agog with excitement over the prospect of the opening of the Asian Development Bank promises them—the first official step to enable them to act as Washington's No. 1 agent in Asia.

In this connection, the Hongkong journal Far Eastern Economic Review wrote that "the Americans still seem inclined to forget that the whole point of the Bank is that it shall be Asian... This Asian institution seems to be regarded in Americanized circles as another brick, like American aid in general, in the wall that is to stop further Chinese encroachment —a purpose which perhaps most Asian countries see as primarily American." And the journal wrote "Japan probably views the Bank as providing, above all, new outlets for Japanese big business."

From these facts, it is easy to picture what the Asian Development Bank would bring to its "customers" — the Asian people.

Li Sok Yun

The Silk Island

AT Pyongampo we boarded a vessel for an island called Nameless Plain off the mouth of the Amrok River. After some minutes at sail from the port, an old man whom we made acquaintance with at the port told us, "That's the Nameless Plain." He pointed to a dim, raft-like silhouette on the horizon, hidden from time to time behind big waves.

As the boat came closer, it appeared to be an island in clearer and broader outline. When the boat was passing close by the breakwaters we could see the fertile black soil of the island and reeds exuberant all over the island. The reeds looked like a grove of bamboos.

"Four reeds make a sheet of newspaper, and 195 of them make a suit," said the old man.

The reeds grown on the island serve as raw materials for artificial silk and paper, hence the island is also called "Silk Island". The island is one of the raw material suppliers for the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill with an yearly capacity of 20,000 tons which was commissioned last year. Scores of thousand tons of reeds were shipped from here to the mill last year.

Reclamation

In the past most part of the island was submerged at high tide. The tide rose as high as four metres. When the tide ebbed there was left only marshy land here. In springs and autumns whitefowls flocked here. In those days people sailed to the island when the tide was on the flow to reap reeds. And reeds here were slender, fit only to make hats, mats, trunks or baskets.

Development of the chemical industry in the country has greatly multiplied the value of reeds as raw materials for fibre. With limited arable land, North Korea is not favoured with sufficient natural fibre sources. The government turned attention to solving the clothing problem by chemical methods. In the wake of the completion of the February 8 Vinalon Factory with an annual capacity of producing 20,000 tons of yarns from limestone and anthracite, the project of a chemical fibre mill processing reeds was started. Huge amounts of reeds were demanded.

Scientists paid attention to the creation of more groves of reeds. They established that salinity hampers the growth of reeds. Taking this into account, plans for reclaiming nature were drawn up. And around this island alone some 40 kilometre-long embankments were built to protect the plantation. It was a giant project of converting the marshy land into a reed plantation. The work was started in 1961. Experienced civil engineers, skilled workers and young builders came from various parts of the country. Ample materials and efficient machines were supplied for the project.

"An islet stood over there," a passenger said and explained how it was removed to use the earth from it in building the embankments.

In spite of such gigantic efforts, it was really a tough job. Vigorous tidal onslaughts would destroy many a day of efforts of the builders. But they were tougher than Nature; to do their bit for the country's prosperity they built and rebuilt the embankments until the plan was fully realized.

Thus 5,000 hectares of land was secured to form today's Silk Island. Now salt-free, reeds grow far better, and annually over 70,000 tons of yield are expected.

The Soil Under Control

The island is criss-crossed by water channels for removing salt from the plantation area. The big pumping station near the pier is ceaselessly pumping up fresh water. The main channel cutting the island into two is navigable for barges. Thanks to the irrigation channels the salinity of the soil has dropped below 0.3 per cent. The soil whose fertility grows from year to year no longer smells fishy. Some channels embanked higher will serve as canals for transporting reeds to the pier.

Presently our boat came alongside the pier. The scenery was lovelier than we expected. Tractor-drawn cutters were busily reaping the reeds.

A boat with a full cargo of reeds left the pier, while another came to anchor. Now per-hectare yield is 15 tons as against four to five tons before the construction work. On the island was a settlement of some 100 fine red-brick houses, a store, a clinic, dining rooms, and a club house where a movie show or some other entertainment is given every evening.

The once desolate island has completely changed its looks.

Bright Prospect

The island has a local weather station, which helps another embankment project going on to connect this island with Sindo, a nearby island.

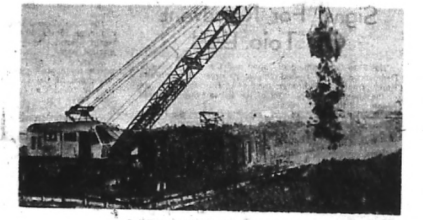
The 12 kilometre-long embankment connecting the eastern tip of this island and the northern tip of Sindo has been completed and it is now available for traffic. Soon the west embankment will be completed to connect four islands with each other.

"That's not all," Pak Ryong Il, manager of the plantation, said, "When the present project is completed another work will be started around the islands of Dasa and Soho. Over 100,000 hectares of land will be reclaimed on Dasa."

A new variety of reed to be cultivated in such a vast area is now being grown experimentally. It is a choice variety as productive as over 40 tons per hectare and with 40 to 50 sprigs from each stem. It grows well also on unwetted slopes.

When we returned to the pier after having gone round the island, the horizon was ablaze with the sunset glow. Wild birds were flying to their nests.

Pak Ju Sol



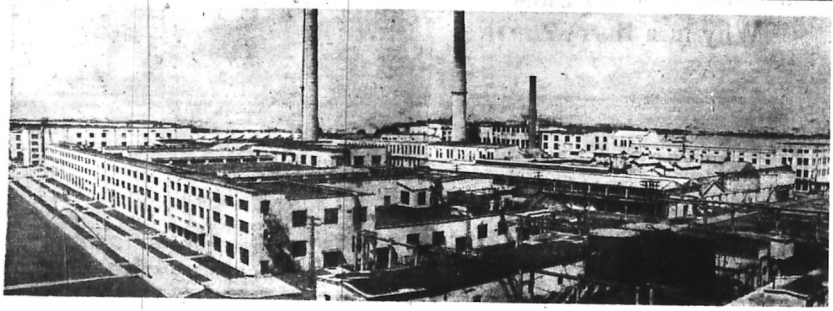
Building of embankment goes on

↑ **Harvesting of reed on the Silk Island**

Photo by Kim Gwang Su

→ **During a break**

↓ **View of the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill where reeds are used as raw materials for fibre**



Woman Doctor

in a Village

Sammyo-ri is a co-operative farm village some 12 kilometres off the seat of Kangso county, South Pyongan province. Like all other parts of the country, this village has undergone many changes. In pre-liberation days it had been plagued by epidemics. But now you can hardly find any trace of the past. A wholesome village —this is what Sammyo-ri is today.

VISIT FARMERS ON THE FIELD

"Our chief is out on the field now," said the nurse on duty in reply to my inquiry at the village clinic. I understood what she implied and, therefore, made no further inquiry.

The clinic personnel make it a rule to visit the farmers on the field to look after their health and treat minor ailments on the spot.

They, when making the round of work-teams, first drop in at the day nurseries and kindergartens which are provided with first-aid medicines. There they receive requests to make home calls.

I met the clinic chief, who had just come from the field, at the kindergarten.

"The work-teams' nurseries and kindergartens are our sanitation posts, I may say," she remarked with a gentle smile.

The village clinic functions, taking instructions from the county hospital. As for the cases of diseases beyond its skill, it sends them to the county hospital or receives its technical assistance. It carries on the therapeutic and prevention work in the village, under the guidance of the county people's committee's public health department and of the county hospital. Medicines and medical instruments are supplied by the state's supply agency.

PREVENTION FIRST

The clinic chief produced thick books with records of prevention measures taken for each of the village population. Leafing through the pages of the books she told me the clinic laid accent on prevention.

In pre-liberation days, various kinds of diseases were rife in this village and they took a heavy toll of lives.

Under the people's government in the post-liberation days, measures were taken to resolutely combat virulent epidemics and, in consequence, the epidemics have been wiped out.

"But we're always on the alert against possible occurrence of any epidemic. You can't say they'll no longer attack us," said the clinic chief.

Strict prevention measures are taken for all people including the babies and, she continued, babies are all inoculated against tuberculosis 3-15 days after their birth.

Twice a year, in spring and autumn, personnel from the central tuberculosis research institute come to the village to conduct medical check-up.

Dissemination of hygienic knowledge among the inhabitants is of great importance in the prevention work. The clinic personnel popularize hygienic knowledge at the public gatherings, at the individual homes they have called at and through the medium of village radio redifusion network.

The clinic staff, in their efforts to make the village an out-and-out wholesome village, enlist the persons in charge of sanitary affairs in handicrafts, nurses of day nurseries and kindergartens, heads of women's union branches and active youth league members in the dissemination of hygienic knowledge, in the sanitary work in residential quarters, in giving simple first-aid and in nursing the sick. There are now 123 hygienic activists on the co-operative farm. The village clinic staff regularly arrange lectures for them in order to enhance their role. Many of them have acquired as much medical knowledge as is required of the nurse. They are called "junior medics" by the farmers. The ranks of "junior medics" are swelling day by day.

WITH HER WHOLE HEART

The clinic chief, a medical college graduate, has been working in the village for some five years now. Outwardly she looks like an ordinary village woman. She is modest, composed and kind to people. But in the battle against diseases she is amazingly resolute and stubborn. This 28-year-old woman doctor commands the respect of the villagers, and this is not only for her characters.

Here is a story showing how this woman doctor goes about her work.

A 61-year-old villager by the name of Ro Jang Won had long harboured distrust in "people in white smock" or hospitals. He had a good reason to do so. In the pre-liberation days, he, a poor peasant, contracted tuberculosis and, as his condition grew worse, his relatives sent for a Japanese doctor in the county seat. The doctor administered some sort of medicine after a half-hearted consultation. The doctor left him in debt, but his treatment produced no effect. Even after the liberation the elderly man still had misgivings about the medical workers. And this was why he cold-shouldered the young woman doctor when she offered to cure him. But the wholeheartedness of the young woman doctor who has a good knowledge of both the traditional Korean medicine and the modern medicine, at last moved the obstinate man. Three years of untiring treatment applying the traditional Korean medicine and the latest method cured him of his "life-time disease." The elderly man, needless to say, enjoyed the benefit of free medical service.

Kwon Nam Suk, clinic chief of Sammyo-ri
Photo by Jang Sok Yong

Speaking of the chief of the village clinic, the elderly man spares no praising words, saying, "Sincere heart moves even the Heaven."

Medical workers of our country have deep affection for man, and this stems from their moral character. This was the key to the success of the young woman doctor in Sammyo-ri village.

Choi Chon Sik

"We've Trained Some 20,000"

A FAMILY OF NINE TEACHERS

LI JONG HO, principal of Wunpyong middle school, Chosan county of Jagang province, is held in respect by the people of his town. What has earned him such a high respect is not only his high service as a principal.

His family is called a "family of teachers." Nine of his family members are working at the educational establishments of various levels ranging from the kindergarten to the higher technical school. This is indicative of the principal's extraordinary concern for the education of the younger generation who will shoulder the destiny of our socialist motherland tomorrow.

The principal was born into a poor family tilling a tiny patch of hillside plot. In his boyhood, he could not afford to receive education, for his family was too poor to send him to school. His thirst for study led him to hire out as an errand boy at a primary school in his home town. He studied independently while working, and eventually became a teacher.

In the years of Japanese colonial rule, he was prohibited to teach Korean language and history. And, in face of the discrimination and insult by the Japanese imperialists, he gave up the calling of teacher which had cost him much endeavours.

He took up the teaching again after the country's liberation. His sons and daughters, like all other children, were enrolled in school to receive education free of tuition.

A man throwing his heart and soul into the education of the rising generation under the people's government, he has been followed by his family.

"Nine of our family members are teachers, and we have trained altogether some 20,000," the principal proudly remarked.

He mentioned them one by one. His wife Li Sun Ja is a nurse at the kindergarten attached to the Wunpyong Co-operative Farm. His eldest son, Li Gyong Bok, is a school inspector at the Kopung County People's Committee. The second son Li Gyong Won teaches the Songryong higher mechanical engineering school. The third son Li Gyong Sam teaches the Kopung higher agricultural school. His eldest daughter Li Yong Suk teaches the Kuryong agricultural school in Chosan county. The second daughter Li Jong Suk is a teacher at the Chosan middle school. The third daughter Li Wun Song is a nurse at the kindergarten attached to the Kuryong stock farm. His younger brother Li Jong Pal is the principal of the Kupyong middle school, Chosan county.

Li Jong Ho

Li Sun Ja (Jong Ho's wife)

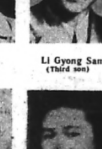
Li Gyong Bok (Eldest son)

Li Gyong Won (Second son)

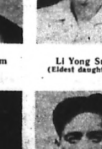
Li Gyong Sam (Third son)

Li Yong Suk (Eldest daughter)

Li Jong Suk (Second daughter)



Li Wun Song (Third daughter)



Li Jong Pal (Jong Ho's brother)

Sports News:

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS HELD

National sports championships were held recently in our country.

The games covered such events as swimming, track-and-field, gymnastics, calisthenics, judo, marksmanship, fencing, equitation, weightlifting, table-tennis, archery, cycling, radio signalling and marathon.

New national records were established in eight events in swimming and in eleven events including track-and-field, weightlifting, archery and cycling.

Many participants registered fine records, demonstrating the speedy development of sports skill in our country.

In the table-tennis championships Kim Chang Ho of the February 8 team won national championship for the second year in the men's single.

The marathon championship was won by Kim Chang Son of the Amrokgang team. The 22-year-old champion, a new star, did not show any sign of fatigue when he crossed the finishing line. Especially young runners were in the limelight of the day.

Takidg roots among the masses, our sports have made a big stride forward, producing many promising newcomers and improving national and world records every year. There are now some 2,500,000 sports circle members training themselves to become reliable reserves of their seniors who are sweating to break records.

Onslaught on Journalism

A group of South Korean army officers, South Korean **Radio Dong-a** said on November 7, did violence to a reporter engaged in news coverage.

The offenders, five army officers, threatened with carbines a **Hanguk Ilbo**'s resident reporter in Munsan-Rimjin sub-county, Paju county of Kyonggi province, and kicked him on the face and abdomen, inflicting severe injuries.

Earlier, on October 23 and 28, a reporter for **Daehan Ilbo**, who had covered a series of acts of terrorism on journalists, fell a victim to the terrorist outrages of the counter-intelligence men on a road in broad daylight.

Terrorism on and persecution of the journalists are everyday occurrence in South Korea.

On July 28 and 29, a group of special agents of the South Korean army abducted and did violence to reporters for **Kyonghyang Sinmun** and **Hanguk Ilbo**, in reprisal for their coverage of the outrageous acts of the head of the army engineer school who had beaten an innocent man.

Such savage acts on the journalists are not chance occurrences. They are a product of the fascist rule which wields bayonets to suppress people. They are protected and encouraged under the fascist rule.

It was revealed that the Pak Jung Hi clique stagemanaged a series of outrages—demolition on September 1 of the house of the acting chief of the editorial department of **Dong-a Ilbo** who was against the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty"—and abduction and manhandling at the same hour of the same day of a department chief of **Radio Dong-a**. The Pak clique take the offenders under their wing.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are now planning to revise what they call "law on the registration of papers and news agencies" in order to further intensify the onslaught on journalism.

WorkersDemand: The Right Of Organization Of Trade Union

The workers of the two wooden manufacturing Co.s in Pusan, South Korea, went on a strike on November 13, demanding the owners to approve their organization of trade union, according to **Radio Pusan** monitored here.

Earlier, on the 12th, they put forward a three-point demand including the approval of the formation of trade union and the reinstatement of unreasonably fired colleagues and delivered an ultimatum to the Co. owners, urging them to accept their demand by the noon of the 13th.

The workers are determined to set up a workers' struggle committee and organize trade union without fail by the end of December, in defiance of any suppression.

20,000 Dockers Strike In S. Korea

Over 20,000 South Korean dockers, who had been demanding higher wages, determined to go on a strike on November 10, according to a South Korean Dongyang Tongsin dispatch.

The dockers, who handle the cargos of the puppet government, started a dispute on August 30 in demand of a 30 per cent increase of their wages. Their resolve to go on a strike was made when the puppet authorities rejected their demands.

According to **Radio Hanguk Munhwa** of South Korea, over 370 of the transport workers in the Kunsan area of North Cholla province, at their two-day meeting on November 9-10, decided to strike. They once again enunciated that their wages remained small while the prices were soaring, and by an absolute majority vote decided to strike for the realization of their demands.

Meanwhile, the transport workers in Jochiwon and Ronsan areas in South Chungchong province, too, resolved to start a dispute on November 9 in demand of a 25 per cent rise in their wages.

Peasants Oppose Grain Procurement

A South Korean paper reports about the struggle of the peasants against the predatory grain procurement by the puppet authorities.

According to a recent issue of **Jonbuk Ilbo**, the peasants in Kimje county, North Cholla Province, some time ago sent a letter of protest to the puppet rulers, denouncing their scheme to rob the peasants of grain at cheap prices lower than the production cost and demanding a sharp increase in the procurement prices.

More Yankee Outrages

The number of U.S. crimes in South Korea has been increasing with every passing day.

On November 6 and 7 alone American soldiers committed 5 criminal acts in a county, according to news reports from Seoul.

At about 6 p.m., on November 7, two Yankee soldiers belonging to the 2nd battalion, 2nd U.S. division, threatened with dagger a Korean taxi driver in Paju, Kyonggi province, struck him brutally across the face, and strangled him until he became faint. Then they fled in the taxi, hitting a passerby on the road.

At around 10:50 p.m. on the same day, a U.S. Pfc. hit with a beer bottle on the head of a restaurant employee in Yonpung-ri, Junan sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi province, when the latter demanded him to pay the bill.

At around 6 p.m. on the same day Pfc. Johnson broke into the house of a Korean woman in Sonyuri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county and attempted to satisfy his carnal desire. When she stubbornly resisted the G.I. set fire to her house and took to his heels.

On November 6, an American soldier in Wunchon-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, seriously wounded a Korean woman and destroyed even her house.

Such atrocities are being committed in every part of South Korea under U.S. occupation.

According to South Korean paper **Maeil Sinmun** published in Taegu, on the evening of October 22, a Yankee soldier poked fun at a Korean woman carrying a baby on her back in the city of Taegu, North Kyongsang province. When he met with her old father, the G.I. swooped upon him and dragged him around for half an hour, seizing him by the collar, while threatening him with a dagger.

On October 21, two Yankee soldiers rained blows on a Korean woman in Wonpyong township, Chilgok county, North Kyongsang province, until she lost consciousness.

S. KOREAN WOMAN PROTESTS

A South Korean paper **Maeil Sinmun** published in Taegu, reflected the voice of a Korean woman named Kim In Ja, an employee of a company, angrily denouncing U.S. sergeant Lawrence of the U.S. 55th air squadron who, in Seoul, on the night of October 12, committed an outrageous atrocity dragging into his car a passing-by Korean woman to rape her and kicking her out, stripped of her clothes.

"Does U.S. democracy in its opening provision permit its citizens to commit rape upon women of another country?" she asked.

She continued:

"You hypocrites are committing all sorts of criminal acts under the cloak of an aid. Is this the sample of your humanitarianism? The Korean women are not your plaything. Let's pass judgement on Lawrence in the name of the Korean women!"

GRANDMOTHER'S CRY

The Severance Hospital in Seoul kept for 13 days the corpse of a woman named Kim Gum Sun who died while receiving treatment, refusing to hand it to the dead woman's family. Why? According to the South Korean **Radio Dong-a**, November 5, the hospital took this step on the ground that the family of the deceased woman had failed to pay the fee.

Cases similar to this usually happen in South Korean hospitals, whether they are "state-operated" or private-run.

Take a case, for another instance, that happened in the Pusan university hospital.

The hospital received a 21-year-old girl requiring immediate treatment. The tumor that had arisen in her brain would no doubt deprive her of the sight. The hospital demanded altogether 50,000 won of Song Ja, the girl who came to receive treatment. This was a big sum for Song Ja who, bereaved of her parents, was eking out a scanty living together with her grandmother who was past 70, by working by the day on an orchard.

The old woman decided to do whatever she could do for her ailing granddaughter, the only breadwinner. She sold her shanty for 30,000 won. For the remaining sum—20,000 won—she had to go to the neighbours. But her Song Ja's case called for immediate action. So she went to the hospital, with only 30,000 won in her hand.

The hospital, believing the old woman had brought the demanded sum, made preparations for an operation and Song Ja was brought into an operation room.

But the surgeon did not appear and after a while Song Ja was ordered to get out. She was told to bring the remaining sum.

The helpless old woman's promise to pay the arrears in a few days' time was lost on the hospital authorities.

The **Pusan Ilbo**, a South Korean paper, quoted the old woman as lamentingly saying: "Inhuman! Should my granddaughter lose the sight on account of 20,000 won? This deserves Heaven's justice, doesn't this?"

Kim Gun Hyong

GLIMPSES OF SOUTH KOREA

★ **Seoul city police bureau announced that over 2,500 fires broke out in Seoul in the past 5 years, in which 257 people were killed or injured and material losses amounted to 2,900 million won (South Korean currency).**

According to South Korean Radio Tongyang, 100 fires broke out in Taegu from the beginning of the year to the end of October, causing 102.78 million won of material damages.

★ **The "Bank of Korea" predicts that the foreign exchange holdings will be no more than 120 million dollars at the end of the year. This is a decrease of 147 million dollars as against that before the Pak Jung Hi's assumption of office. In addition, the foreign debt amounts to 430 million dollars, of which 60 million dollars, interest included, should be paid off within this year.**

SUPPRESSIVE MACHINERY REINFORCED

The Pak Jung Hi puppet government has recently reinforced its bureau of internal security in the name of "modernizing police detection" and "specializing police investigation," according to **Radio Hanguk Munhwa** in Seoul.

A sub-section of the intelligence section of the bureau was promoted to the "anti-communist section." And an "anti-communist guerrilla unit" will be formed under this section, the radio reported.

NARROW GATE

FACTS AND FIGURES ON S. KOREAN EDUCATION

South Korea today has more than 3.57 million illiterates above the age of twelve, according to the figures quoted by the South Korean press.

More than one million school age children are out of school and many quit halfway because of tuition and hunger.

The applicants for higher schools are decreasing year after year. This year 376,000 graduates of primary schools were unable to go to middle schools, according to the figure of the puppet authorities.

SCANTY ALLOCATION

Precarious is the material and technical foundation of schools. As a result, in primary schools 80 to 90 pupils, 120 at maximum, are jammed into one classroom and lessons are given in as many as five shifts.

Such plight of education is not surprising in view of the scanty allocation made out of the puppet government budget. The puppet government allocation for education is no more than 10 per cent of the needed amount.

Paradoxically schools have been turned into a main channel for the extortion of the people. There are more than 100 kinds of miscellaneous school impositions. Between 1958 and 1962, the items of school impositions grew 6 times at middle schools, 2.6 times at high schools and 3.3 times at universities and colleges.

With no money, many students are giving up school. This year more than 170,000 students left school halfway.

CONSCRIPTION OF STUDENTS

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are converting schools into a supply centre of cannon fodder for the puppet army.

They have organized "students military training corps" in more than 30 universities and colleges to give military training to the students in reserve divisions of the puppet army.

ANARCHY

The ministry of education of the Seoul regime is bent on infusing anti-communist, America-worshipping ideas into the students and popularizing the American way of life.

The puppet authorities brought anarchy in the system of sciences by dissolving geometry, algebra, trigonometry and arithmetic into one subject—mathematics; physics, chemistry, zoology and physiology into "science"; and history, geography, economics and politics into "social life." This is aimed at preventing the students from forming a scientific world outlook and learning the truth.

When viewed against such background, it is fully understandable that the South Korean youth and students are today fighting valorously for the right to education and the freedom of school in the forefront of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

☆ ☆ ☆

Huddled classroom in South Korea — three at one desk

Pyongyang Symphony

Thrice a month the State Symphony Orchestra gives its regular concerts attracting large audience. This is an integral part of the musical life in the capital.

MOTHER BODY

The State Symphony Orchestra has been the mother-body of orchestras in our country; the orchestra attached to the State Opera Theatre, the Central Broadcasting Station Symphony Orchestra, the Orchestra of the People's Army Ensemble, the Film Studio Orchestra in the capital and the orchestra in each provincial seat were fostered and helped by it in their development.

Twenty years ago our orchestra made its debut with Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" in its repertoire. Then the formation of our orchestra "do was still unfinished," thus saying, Ra Hwa Il, manager of the orchestra recalled the past.

Before liberation, Korea could not have an orchestra in consequence of the Japanese colonialist policy of cultural obliteration. Only a few amateur performing bodies and small chamber music ensembles made short-lived appearance.

The country's liberation in 1945 and the establishment of people's democracy in North Korea offered the musicians every opportunity for efflorescence of Korean musical culture on a new footing. For one thing musical talents were invited from various parts of the country to form the State Symphony Orchestra. Afterwards it became a practical "university" for retraining musicians. Many of talented musicians thus trained are now playing an important role as the Pyongyang Conservatoire and musicians' bodies in the country.

MEMBERS AND THE STYLE

Attached to the 110-member symphony orchestra are chamber music ensembles and solists. The conductors are People's Artistes Kim Gi Dok, Kim Jin Yong, Hoh Jae Bok, and such new faces as Li Jin Su and Jo Jong Ja (woman). People's Artiste Kim Gi Dok is a veteran conductor having a deep understanding of the work of classical and romantic repertoire and strong leadership. He contributed much to creating the state symphony's style and to raising the proficiency of individual instrumentalists. Not sophisticated, this earnest conductor sincerely explores into the artistic depth of the works.

People's Artiste Hoh Jae Bok, a younger conductor of rare talent, is famed for subtlety, rich expression, dramatic dynamics, a keen sense of architectonic and flowery orchestral tone colours. He is widely known abroad as a gifted choral conductor.

People's Artiste Kim Jin Yong is distinguished by creative interpretation, a fairly free concept of dynamics and national flavour accentuated through complicated rhythms.

These conductors of different personalities are favourably summed up in the style of the State Symphony Orchestra. The main features of the collective are faultless unanimity, high sensitiveness to various stylistic demands and a stable equilibrium of different musical personalities.

EFFLORESCING KOREAN ORCHESTRAL MUSIC

Apart from the State Symphony the Korean symphony music is unthinkable. The orchestra has paid first attention to the Korean works and rendered constant assistance to the composers for the completion of their works. Thus the Korean orchestral music representing socialist reality in national form is one of the important achievements of our musicians. Today the Korean orchestral music is seeing efflorescence. A growing number of good concertos, symphonic poems, overtures, ballet suites, suites on folk themes are created.

Among the best symphonies are Sin Do Son's First and Mun Gyong Ok's Second. Both are grandiose musical epics representing the people's struggle in the dark past and their new striving in today's socialist reality. There are pathos, heroism and lyrical warmth.

Merited Artiste Sin Do Son's symphony is a representative masterpiece of the Korean symphony music for its masterly orchestration, distinct Korean musical language and sensitiveness to contemporaneity. Mun Gyong Ok cuts a conspicuous figure with traditional technique of arrangement, polyphonic exuberance and subtle shifting of philosophical meditation and bright lyricism. The composer is one of talented women composers in our country. She has composed five symphonies, symphonic poem "Victory" and "Happiness," and operas "Solzaekai Falls" and "The Cursed Demarcation Line." Choi Su Dong, Jo Gil Sok, Kim Dok Mo, and Kim Ji Hyon are promising symphony writers.

Among the best symphonic poems are Merited Artiste Li Jong On's "Towards Victory" on the theme of the heroic struggle of the Korean people against U.S. imperialism, Jo Gil Sok's "For the Fatherland," based on the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people. Possessing all the merits of programme music, these works are highly descriptive, poetic, and dramatic. They are a real success in giving graphic and eloquent narration using a concise form. Of great significance in orchestral music in the country are Kim Yun Bong's overture "Felicitations" and Merited Artiste Kim Wun Gyun's "Native Land," works of rich national flavour. The former is full of festive mood and the latter is an ode to the natural beauty of the motherland and to its bright future.

Among the foreign composers most frequently performed by the State Symphony are Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Liszt, Bizet, Dvorak, Glinka, Tchaikovsky, Grieg, Shostakovitch, Prokofiev, Khachaturyan, Bartok, Enesco, Si Singhal.

AMONG THE PEOPLE

Besides its regular concerts symphony concerts are broadcast to radio listeners. And the orchestra often makes provincial tours. Its rich repertoire and refined performance win immense popularity everywhere. During provincial tours, it often has to extend its schedule of five-to seven-day concerts at one place.

To meet the ever-growing aesthetic demand of the public, lectures on the life and work of individual composers are held in factories, enterprises and colleges.

Director Ra Hwa Il of the orchestra had this to say:

"In recent years the public love for symphony music has been developed very much. Every concert is a sellout earlier than the date."

Kim Jung Il

Conductor Hoh Jae Bok, People's Artiste

Photo by Yu Han In

Conductor Kim Jin Yong, People's Artiste

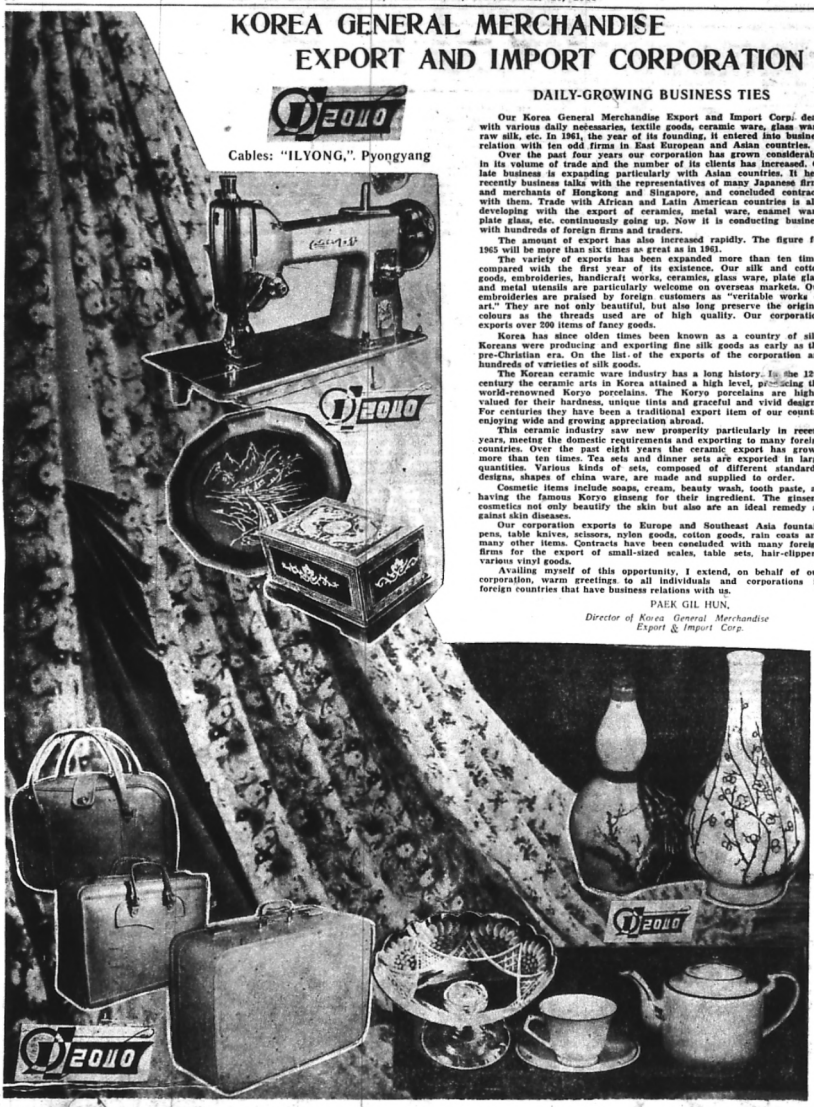
Photo by Ro Gi Jun

Conductor Jo Jong Ja consulting with the concert master over the score

The State Symphony Orchestra

KOREA GENERAL MERCHANDISE EXPORT AND IMPORT CORPORATION

Cables: "ILYONG," Pyongyang



DAILY-GROWING BUSINESS TIES

Our Korea General Merchandise Export and Import Corp. deals with various daily necessaries, textile goods, ceramic ware, glass ware, raw silk, etc. In 1961, the year of its founding, it entered into business relation with ten odd firms in East European and Asian countries.

Over the past four years our corporation has grown considerably in its volume of trade and the number of its clients has increased. Of late business is expanding particularly with Asian countries. It held recently business talks with the representatives of many Japanese firms and merchants of Hongkong and Singapore, and concluded contracts with them. Trade with African and Latin American countries is also developing with the export of ceramics, metal ware, enamel ware, plate glass, etc. continuously going up. Now it is conducting business with hundreds of foreign firms and traders.

The amount of export has also increased rapidly. The figure for 1965 will be more than six times as great as in 1961.

The variety of exports has been expanded more than ten times compared with the first year of its existence. Our silk and cotton goods, embroideries, handicraft works, ceramics, glass ware, plate glass and metal utensils are particularly welcome on overseas markets. Our embroideries are praised by foreign customers as "veritable works of art." They are not only beautiful, but also long preserve the original colours as the threads used are of high quality. Our corporation exports over 200 items of fancy goods.

Korea has since olden times been known as a country of silk. Koreans were producing and exporting fine silk goods as early as the pre-Christian era. On the list of the exports of the corporation are hundreds of varieties of silk goods.

The Korean ceramic ware industry has a long history. In the 12th century the ceramic arts in Korea attained a high level, producing the world-renowned Koryo porcelains. The Koryo porcelains are highly valued for their hardness, unique tints and graceful and vivid designs. For centuries they have been a traditional export item of our country enjoying wide and growing appreciation abroad.

This ceramic industry saw new prosperity particularly in recent years, meeting the domestic requirements and exporting to many foreign countries. Over the past eight years the ceramic export has grown more than ten times. Tea sets and dinner sets are exported in large quantities. Various kinds of sets, composed of different standards, designs, shapes of china ware, are made and supplied to order.

Cosmetic items include soaps, cream, beauty wash, tooth paste, all having the famous Koryo ginseng for their ingredient. The ginseng cosmetics not only beautify the skin but also are an ideal remedy against skin diseases.

Our corporation exports to Europe and Southeast Asia fountain pens, table knives, scissors, nylon goods, cotton goods, rain coats and many other items. Contracts have been concluded with many foreign firms for the export of small-sized scales, table sets, hair-clippers, various vinyl goods.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend, on behalf of our corporation, warm greetings to all individuals and corporations in foreign countries that have business relations with us.

PAEK GIL HUN,
Director of Korea General Merchandise Export & Import Corp.

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